

WAR DEMAND FOR HORSES.

BRITISH ARMY ALSO DRAWING PACK MULES FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

AMERICAN STOCK GROWING IN FAVOR ABOARD-DRAUGHT HORSES ARE NEEDED MOST.

Not the least of the preparations the British War Office is making for its campaign in the Transvaal, according to reports that seem well established, has been confined on this side of the water between the purchase of American mules and mares for army draught and pack purposes, just even for the drivers. The British demand for horses is steadily and powerfully increasing. It is not precisely that the noted stock of huge, husky, powerful English horses of draught is giving out or decreasing to any serious extent, though it is known that several years ago the breeders cut down their breeding because of the low prices prevailing. The results of this are growing apparent now. There is a greater demand than the native stock can fill. Besides this, the American horses have been brilliantly successful. Smaller than the English draught horses, they show nearly an equal power and greater speed. Many a cut in London and elsewhere is now drawn by an American horse while such coach-horses as have been exported

so that they submitted to be led to their stable many blocks away.

It is considered somewhat strange that the demand has come for these mules, for, as has been said, the American mule has been seen abroad. His work must have been noticed in South Africa and conclusions drawn.

DRAUGHT HORSES MOST IN DEMAND.

Regarding the demand for horses, the appellation shown for American stock is not so pronounced. Horses from the West have been sent abroad for the last ten years. Within the last two or three years the demand has been great and constantly increasing. It has included horses of every grade—coach and dray—but with the draught horses the most appreciable. It is not precisely that the noted stock of huge, husky, powerful English horses of draught is giving out or decreasing to any serious extent, though it is known that several years ago the breeders cut down their breeding because of the low prices prevailing. The results of this are growing apparent now. There is a greater demand than the native stock can fill. Besides this, the American horses have been brilliantly successful. Smaller than the English draught horses, they show nearly an equal power and greater speed. Many a cut in London and elsewhere is now drawn by an American horse while such coach-horses as have been exported

in the action of the Confederate States in 1861, when all enemy's property, except public securities, was appropriated. If being settled in the country, when enemies prefer to remain, they are usually allowed to do so, though their supplies may be ordered to stop. This is done to take care of the safety of the State, which makes it necessary. By the law of the South African Republic commanding extends the requisition of horses for warlike purposes and a large amount of money for the expenses of war. Allen soldiers who remove to the republic in the republic can have no right to complain.

They are taxed for the purposes of war, however, so far as the State, the source of gold, is concerned, and the Transvaal is subject to the Transvaal law of commanding.

LIVED AMONG THE BOERS.

A MINING ENGINEER WHO IS FIGHTING A CLAIM FOR \$200,000.

HE THINKS THE LITTLE STATE WILL SOON BE SWALLOWED UP AND THAT FOR THE REST OF ALL CONCERNED.

A small-known mining engineer is R. E. Brown, who is at the Hoffman House. Mr. Brown spent several years in the Transvaal and is familiar with the country where the war is now raging. He also knows well the Boer character, and is acquainted with most of the chief actors in the political life of the South African Republic. Mr. Brown has an unadjusted claim against the Transvaal Government for an amount approximating \$200,000 and the manner in which he acquired it.

A portion of the lands within the Transvaal were opened for occupation in a master-slip to that presented by the United States in the settlement of Oklahoma. The land of farm which he occupied was advertised for sale, and Mr. Brown had arranged to have his bid paid, but, as many claims as possible, it was not necessary to make payment, and the point at which the licensee was located was taken over by the land to be occupied. Price was paid for the land for occupied. Price was also had arranged for 5 days of access to carry news of the issuance of the license, when he was taken to the ground.

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